

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MONARCH GROCERY CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

84 East Washington St.

TELEPHONE 1452.

Order your NEW YEAR'S Turkey from us early to-morrow morning. We have the finest lot of Turkeys in the city.

Fresh dressed Turkey, per lb. 12c
Fresh dressed Chicken, per lb. 10c
Cape Cod Cranberries, per quart. 12c
Fancy New York Full Cream Cheese, per lb. 16c
New Edam Cheese, each. 85c
(usually sold at \$1.25)
Fresh Eggs, per dozen. 20c
Finest fresh-made Creamery Butter, per lb. 28c
Best fresh-made Dairy Butter, 15c to 20c
Best kettle-rendered Leaf Lard, per pound. 10c
Pure Lard, per lb. 7c
Sugar-cured Cal. Hams, per lb. 9c
Solid Packed Tongues, 3-lb cans, 3 cans for. 25c
Sweet Corn, 3 cans for. 25c
Extra Fine Marrowfat Peas, per can. 10c
Early June Peas, good quality, per can. 5c
Lima Beans, good quality, per can. 5c
California Apricots, per can. 12c
California Peaches, per can. 15c
Eastern Table Peaches, per can. 12c
Eastern Pie Peaches, per can. 12c
All kinds California Evaporated Fruit at low prices—
California Seedless Raisins, pr lb. 5c
California Muscatel Raisins, pr lb. 5c
California Golden Prunes, large, per lb. 8c
Old-Fashioned Buckwheat Flour, per lb. 4c
Self-Rising Buckwheat Flour, pkgs. 10c
All kinds Paucate Flour, pkgs. 10c
All kinds Rolled Oats and Wheat, pkgs. 10c
7 pounds Rolled Oats or Wheat for. 25c
Maple Syrup, per gal. 75c
White Sugar Drips, pr gal. 45c
Amber Drips, pr gal. 35c
New Orleans Molasses, per gal. 35c
Wisconsin Extracted White Clover Honey, per lb. 11c
This is the finest Honey made absolutely pure.
Michigan Potatoes, per bush. 60c
Hoffman House Java and Mocha, per lb. 35c
Has no equal in this city.
Crushed Java (makes splendid drink), per lb. 16c
Golden Rio—fresh roast. 25c
Elegant New Teas, 25c and upward.
Celebrated Ceylon Teas, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.
New Mixed Nuts, per lb. 10c
Paper-shell Almonds, per lb. 20c
(Worth 40c.)
Fresh Candy, all prices.
Florida Oranges, Bananas, Figs, Dates, etc., all first-class, and at cut prices.

MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY
BIG 4 ROUTE
HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS
TO ALL POINTS IN
CENTRAL
Traffic Association Territory
Tickets for the public will be sold Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, all good to return until Jan. 2; also, to students and teachers presenting proper certificates of principal of institution will be sold whenever called for, good to return until Jan. 1.
For tickets and full information call at Big Four ticket office, No. 1 East Washington Street, 24 Jackson Place and Union Station.
H. M. BROXSON, A. G. P. A.

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H. M. BROXSON, A. G. P. A.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. will sell Holiday Excursion Tickets to all points in Central Traffic Association. On sale Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, 1895; good to return until Jan. 2. To students and teachers presenting certificates tickets will be sold on application and limited till Jan. 1. For further information call at C. & D. ticket office, No. 2 West Washington street, No. 134 South Illinois street or Union Station.
J. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. Co.)

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE
LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS
No. 30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 a. m.
No. 31—Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago, daily. 8:30 p. m.
No. 32—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 p. m.
No. 33—Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago, daily. 8:30 p. m.
No. 34—Chicago Limited, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 a. m.
No. 35—Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago, daily. 8:30 p. m.
No. 36—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 p. m.
No. 37—Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago, daily. 8:30 p. m.
No. 38—Chicago Limited, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 a. m.
No. 39—Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago, daily. 8:30 p. m.
No. 40—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 p. m.
No. 41—Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago, daily. 8:30 p. m.
No. 42—Chicago Limited, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 a. m.
No. 43—Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago, daily. 8:30 p. m.
No. 44—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 p. m.
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No. 46—Chicago Limited, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 a. m.
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No. 48—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 p. m.
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No. 100—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Car, daily. 11:50 p. m.

QUEEN
Insurance Co.
ROBT. MARTINDALE & CO.
84 E. Market Street.DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON,
DENTISTS.
Ohio-St. Entrance. Ground Floor.
THE DENISON HOTEL.

COLD-BLOODED SUICIDE.

Saloon Keeper Turns on the Gas and Locks Himself in an Ice-Box.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—Paul Schatt, a well-known saloon man, was found dead in his ice box to-day. He had committed suicide in a unique manner. He attached a rubber tube to a gas jet and connected it with the faucet of the beer pump. He then turned on the gas, jumped into the box, which closed with a spring lock, and was dead in a short time.

Alleged Embassier Acquitted.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—At Independence, to-day, Montgomery H. Lewis, charged with embezzling \$5,000 from the Lombard Investment Company while acting as its auditor, was acquitted on all six counts. The jury could not agree on a verdict, and the case was set for a new trial. Lewis was looked for by Lewis and his counsel, when the verdict of not guilty was rendered to-day. The prisoner and his lawyers were the most surprised of any in the court room.

Fair; warmer.

Some Things.....

Sell themselves. Some don't. Clothes are like individuals. Some push their way into favor and some must

HAVE A PUSHER

To make them go. There are always some patterns in clothing that are not favorites. Life is too short to figure out why. It's just like the wall flowers at a dance, but every once in awhile you find a wall flower that is a daisy.

If a garment don't sell it is no sign that it is bad or that it won't sell. The thing to do is to make it sell. A special price is the one way to do it. We'll try it.

Twenty-two Sack Suits, all that are left of lot 18,467. Steel-mixed Cassimeres, lined with farmer's satin. Made to sell at \$18. Didn't go in our \$14.37 sale. Perhaps they'll go at \$10.

Nineteen Sack Suits—the last of lot 18,161. You can have one for \$9.50. Made to sell at \$24. They are Fancy Worsteds, braid binding, and have a light stripe. They are taken from our \$15 sale.

Twenty Suits of lot 19,863. Put up to sell at \$18. They'll go now at \$9. They are double breasted, Gray Checked Cheviot, square cut Sack Coats.

Only five Suits left of lot 20,013. Made to sell for \$22, but \$10.50 will buy one now. They are Globe Cassimeres, Sack Suits, with a wiggly-looking check that is quite the proper thing.

Fifteen Suits remain of lot 20,009. Double-breasted Sacks, brown checked, basket wove, Imported Homespun Cheviot. Made to sell for \$24. We wondered why they didn't go in our \$15 sale, but our wonders didn't seem to work, so we make the price \$10.50.

Just eight Suits of lot 20,099. All wool. Regular \$14 Suits. If they impress you at \$7.50, you can have one.

A Few Ulsters Must Be Pushed.

Twenty-nine Ulsters of lot 21,237 and ten of lot 21,213. Made to sell at \$18. You can wear one for \$10. They are Black Chinchilla.

Twenty-seven Ulsters of lot 21,637, made to sell at \$18; eleven of 18,237 (thought we'd get \$20 for these), and ten of lot 21,657, made to sell for \$18, have been placed in one lot and will be sold at \$10.50. They are Irish Frieze and they don't keep any one warm lying on the table.

Five Gray Chinchillas, the last of lot 18,237, made to sell for \$25. \$12.50 is the pusher price.

Lot 16,969—twenty-two Shetland Beaver Ulsters—made to be sold at \$26. We'll see if \$10 each will move them.

Don't Need to Tell You

This is a Good Thing.

Some one will buy one of these and you will know what a good thing it is when you see it on him. Our \$15, \$12, \$10 and \$7 suit sale is still on.

THE WHEN

Full Dress Coats and Vests for hire.

Turn Over a
New LeafAnd discard that old, worn-out Stove for a
M. & D. WROUGHT STEEL RANGE

The most perfect Stove made. Cheap as cast iron. Will last a lifetime.
All sizes in stock.

INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO., 71 & 73 S. Meridian

OCEAN WINTER BATHING.

Captain Baker, of Asbury Park, Daily Takes a Dip in the Sea.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 29.—In this place there are several cold-water lathers. The most persistent, however, is Capt. Abram Baker, a wealthy Fourth-avenue cottager. Last week, when the temperature was down to 42 degrees and the temperature of the ocean was 40 degrees, the Captain, rigged out in the bathing suit he wears during the summer, emerged from his bath house on the shore front, ran down to the strand, went into the surf, took a header, swam out for twenty-five yards, came to land again, and, shaking the nearly-freezing water from his hair and beard, hurried to his bath house for a vigorous rub-down. When he reappeared, dressed for the street, but without an overcoat, his face was aglow with a color like a rose. The only persons who shivered and shook and seemed supremely miserable were the spectators under their overcoats and not the intrepid Captain.

Captain Baker has enjoyed his winter ocean baths for nine years. To a correspondent he said: "I commenced to bathe in the ocean on the 1st of April of each year, and generally keep it up until the 1st of January, or the middle of the same month. I would continue it longer, but 'Founder' Bradley's bath houses being the same that I have used for years, I have decided to stop. From the 1st of April to the 1st of July, I continued, 'I take a bath daily, in July, August and September I bathe twice a day, but remain in the ocean not more than ten minutes. During October and November I bathe in the sea once a day. During December and January once or twice a week, according to the weather. I have been nine years bathing in this manner. I am now nearly sixty-nine years of age and I do not doubt if I had commenced thirty years ago I could bathe all the year. I wear two flannel shirts in summer and winter and very rarely wear an overcoat."

Captain Baker last winter enjoyed a dip in the ocean when the water was at its freezing point and the air eighteen degrees. That these winter baths are beneficial is evidenced by the fact that he has not been confined to his bed by illness in over twenty years. His rugged constitution is the result of his "bathing in the glorious climate" of California, he having journeyed westward in 1880, when the gold fever was epidemic.

\$150,000 IN PRIZES.

Stake and Purse Events of the St. Louis Fair Association.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the board of racing stewards of the St. Louis Fair Association held to-day it was determined to hang up \$25,000 in guaranteed stakes to be run during the winter season of 1895, which will come off some time between May 1 and July 1, and be twenty-five days in duration. When the money to be disbursed in purse events is added to the stake money the grand aggregate will be about \$150,000. The number of stake events will be ten, the conditions of which will be announced in a few days. The stake events will be as follows: The inaugural handicap, for three-year-olds and

over, \$5,000, one mile; the Debutante stakes, for two-year-olds, \$2,000, five furlongs; the Kindergarten stakes, for two-year-olds and geldings, \$2,000, five furlongs; the Mount City handicap, for three-year-olds and over, \$2,000, seven and a half furlongs; the two-year-old Champion stakes, \$3,000, five and a half furlongs; Street-railway stakes, \$3,000, mile and seventy yards; the Memorial handicap, for three-year-olds and over, \$2,500, mile and an eighth; Jockey Club handicap, for three-year-olds and over, \$3,000, mile and one-fourth; the Brewer stakes, handicap for two-year-olds, \$2,000, five furlongs; the Mississippi Valley Selling stakes, for three-year-olds and over, \$2,000, mile and one-sixteenth.

Big Stake Won by Lissak.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The \$10,000 Spectacles handicap, at a mile and one-quarter, was run to-day and, as expected, Col. Jack Chinn's colt Lissak, won, with 100 pounds up. The black colt jumped into the lead at the start and was never headed, winning by a length from Cadmus in 2:25. The day was cloudy and rainy and the track a foot deep with mud, but nearly ten thousand people went out to see the struggle for the rich prize. Thirteen horses ridden by the best jockeys in the country, faced starter Ferguson. Although none of them acted badly they were thirty-five minutes at the post before Ferguson sent them off to a beautiful start. Grandee got off first, with Jim Flood, Lissak, Cadmus, Charmion, Levial and the others close up. Lissak and Jim Flood went right to the front and, under the wire, the order was Lissak, Flood, Cadmus, Vassal, Grandee and the rest strung out for a sixteenth of a mile. At the quarter Lissak led by a length, Flood second, Cadmus third, Vassal fourth, Grandee fifth, Levial sixth, Charmion seventh, Creighton eighth, Jim Flood, Vassal and Gilead. The Kentucky stable, Lissak, Jim Flood, Vassal and Gilead and Major McLaughlin were favorite at 7 to 5; the Spectacles stable, Cadmus and Creighton, 9 to 5; to 1; Charmion, 20 to 1; Vassal, 4 to 1.

Dwyer's Demurrer Overruled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The demurrer which Philip J. Dwyer interposed to the complaint of David Gideon to recover damages for libel was overruled to-day by Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court. It was claimed that the charge that Gideon was no sportsman and had to leave Nashville because of a turf fraud, which was set in the complaint, were not actionable or libelous, and as no special damages were alleged, the action would not lie.

Stanford Defeats Chicago.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 29.—Stanford turned the tables on the Chicago University football team to-day by beating them by a score of 12 to 0. Stanford had evidently profited by its experience in the first game with Chicago, for the play to-day was in marked contrast to that of Christmas day. The team work was very good. The teams were practically the same as those which played the first game.

ITS WORK IS WELL DONE

LEXOW COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION AT NEW YORK CONCLUDED.

Superintendent of Police Byrnes the Last Witness Examined by Mr. Goff, the Dread Inquisitor.

HONEYCOMBED WITH ABUSES

IS THE ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

And Mr. Byrnes Says He Has Been Powerless to Reform, Owing to the Conduct of the Commissioners.

HE IS WORTH ABOUT \$350,000

ALL MADE BY SPECULATION WITH THE AID OF THE GOULDS.

Attorney Mott Leaves the Court Room in a Huff—How Inspector McLaughlin Became Wealthy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—At ten minutes to 9 o'clock to-night the Lexow committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, thus closing a session of investigations which was brim full of startling revelations.

Inspector McLaughlin and Superintendent Byrnes were the star witnesses of the closing day. Just as he was through answering Mr. Goff's probing questions Mr. Byrnes handed a letter to Chairman Lexow and said that it was a copy of one that he had sent to Mayor-elect Strong early this month. It was his resignation from the force, of which he has been a member for the last thirty-two years. The Superintendent said that on two occasions since he was appointed in Superintendent Murray's place he was on the point of resigning, owing to the continual conflict between the commissioners and himself. The Superintendent, he said, should have absolute charge of the discipline of the department, but that all his efforts in that direction were frustrated by the commissioners. The department was honeycombed with abuses, which had been growing for thirty years, and they could only be remedied by radical legislation. Local politicians, he claimed, were the curse of the department, and as long as politics was a factor in the force, such a state of things would exist. Although he had done his utmost to procure substantial information as to corruption and bribery, he was unable to get it, and the whole department was impregnated with the belief that promotion had to be bought, and merit was of no avail. He claimed to have done a good deal toward helping to bring about the exposures. He paid a tribute to Dr. Parkhurst, who, he said, manufactured public sentiment without which it would have been impossible for the committee to have acquired the information it did. His wealth, which he estimated at \$350,000, was made by speculation, he said, in Wall street, through the instrumentality of Jay Gould and his son George. His purchases of real estate were also very profitable, and he claimed not to have a bank account.

DENIED THE CHARGE.

Mr. Mott Created a Sensation—Inspector McLaughlin's Testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—When the Lexow committee took up its work to-day Mr. Goff announced that Mr. Mott, of the United States district attorney's office, wished to make a statement regarding the charges made by the "green goods" against Mr. Mott was a well-known and esteemed member of the New York bar, and that he had every faith in his integrity as a citizen and a lawyer.

"We declined to hear Mr. Comstock yesterday, Mr. Goff," said Mr. Lexow, "and it would be hardly fair to allow Mr. Mott to make an explanation when we refused a similar privilege to Mr. Comstock."

Mr. Mott then took off his coat and advanced towards the desk, saying: "You say you have stricken the sentence as to me from your record. That is not enough to destroy the besmirching which you allowed to be thrown upon me. Had I known on last Thursday evening that I was to be assailed in so disgraceful a manner, whether above the ground or under the earth, on the ocean or under the ocean, I would have been here to denounce the charge of corruption so scandalously brought against a United States district attorney. Did any public official of this committee know that this man Streep was to testify? If so, I should have been informed, and some attempt made to ascertain whether his statements were true or not."

Mr. Lexow—We have done all in our power in striking out the record. You deny the charge made against you.

"Deny the charge?" shouted Mr. Mott. "Deny the charge?" and his voice rose still higher; "a charge made against me by a twice-convicted criminal? Why should I deny anything on such a man's statement?"

Mr. Goff looked exceedingly uncomfortable and seemed to wish that he had never introduced Streep to the committee.

Mr. Lexow then grew angry and said, loudly: "If you wish to remain here, you will remain as a witness, and can make a denial on oath."

Mr. Mott grew still more angry. "You have no right, sir, to speak to me in such a manner. I have my right as a citizen just as well as you, and I have the right to denounce here the base charges allowed to be made against me."

Chairman Lexow rapped his gavel violently several times on the desk. "You have no right to speak here," he cried. "You will confine yourself to the charges made against you by a witness. You must keep quiet here. You may, if you choose, be sworn and deny the statements on the record."

At this Mr. Mott became furious. "Deny the record?" he yelled. "Why, you say you have no record."

Mr. Lexow—We will permit nothing else. Mr. Mott put on his coat and flounced out of the room, shouting as he started for the door: "I will not disgrace myself by submitting to your rudeness," and he then walked out of the court.

GOFF SCORES MARTENS.

Captain Martens was called.

"How is Mrs. Martens, Captain?" was Mr. Goff's first question.

"She is very sick, sir."

Mr. Goff then accused the Captain of keeping his wife away, fearing that on her examination she might tell something which would substantiate the charges of corruption which Martens is accused of. Martens tried to explain his wife's condition, but Mr. Goff would not let him, and kept on saying very severe things to the witness. "You may go now, Captain," said Mr. Goff as soon as he thought he had said enough.

"Is Captain Martens here?" asked the Auditor. There was no answer, and again

Mr. Goff got off a shower of invectives in which he charged the absent Captain with protecting "green goods" operators and several other acts of corruption.

Captain Ryan was called and he gave his bank books to Mr. Goff in deference to the orders given him. When examined last night, the Captain denied that he ever accepted any money, and added: "Sure, it would be very foolish for any one to offer me money for protection. I would not touch it, for I'm an honest man." The Captain was then excused.

Inspector McLaughlin was next called, but he was not on hand. "He was subpoenaed again last night," said Mr. Goff, "and we telephoned to police headquarters and received the information that he had left there to come to this court room. When Inspector McLaughlin entered the room he apologized for not being on hand earlier, but said he had been in constant attendance for the last three days, and was to have been there for the last three days."

"What age were you when you joined the police?"

"Twenty-one years old, sir."

"When did you join the force?"

"On Nov. 26, 1862."

"How much money had you when you joined the force?"

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY.

"Six thousand dollars. I had three trucks in West Washington Market for four years previously, and I saved \$4,500 and sold the money and horses for \$1,500. I gave the money to my mother to keep for me. She gave it to me before she died on Sept. 12, 1870. I gave the money to my sweetheart, to whom I was married on Nov. 14, 1870. "Then you had no confidence in yourself when you gave your money to your mother and then to your sweetheart to keep for you?" inquired Mr. Goff.

"No, sir, but I thought they could take better care of it than I could," was the reply.

"You were a business man and must have been a saving man to accumulate such a sum of money in four years. Was your sweetheart in the trucking business?" asked Mr. Goff.

The witness flared up at this question and appealed to the Senators. He said that it was an unnatural and unmanly question.

Mr. Lexow told Mr. Goff to change the question and ask in what business the young man was engaged.

"In the candy business," was the reply.

Mr. Goff then asked him if he ever got back the \$4,500 from his mother and made a spectator heaved around and finally said that his wife paid \$7,000 on a house in 1885, but he did not take this as payment to him of the \$4,500. Mr. Goff went on putting the same question repeatedly. "Did you ever get back that \$4,500?"

Finally the inspector answered: "I have received several moneys from my wife, but as to the original amount I cannot say I ever got it."

"Were you ever engaged in any business since you joined the force?"

"Yes. In 1881 I invested \$1,750 in a patent switch. My brother-in-law, Fred Hills, bought the Jeffrey Clark switch patent for \$4,000. There were four shares of \$500 each payable at three, six, nine and twelve months. The business was in Chicago and known as the Jeffrey Clark Switch Company. The notes were sent and made about \$3,000 to \$4,000 out of it. My brother-in-law sold the royalty to several manufacturers and railroad companies."

"Name some of them."

"The Ajax Force Company, the Adams Company, the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads."

"Were you ever in Chicago?"

"Never in my life."

"By whom were the notes made?"

"By my brother-in-law."

"Was your name on them?"

"No."

At this point a recess was taken.

A VERY RICH MAN.

The line followed by Mr. Goff after recess was an endeavor to ascertain the value of property now owned by Inspector McLaughlin. The witness said that in 1888 the profits from the patent right were larger than in the previous year. He gave the money to his wife. "We bought a house in seventh street at \$30,000 and paid \$7,000 on it," he said.

"Why, as you say, that if your wife had about \$40,000 lying idle, did you have a mortgage of \$13,000 on the property?"

"Because, in case we wanted to sell the property it was much better to have a mortgage on it."

Mr. Goff then asked a number of questions as to the business his wife was engaged in after she got this money.

"I refuse to answer until I see my counsel," replied the witness.

"Would it tend to incriminate or degrade your wife?"

"No."

Mr. Goff then got the witness to tell what property his wife and he owned or held under purchase contract. Mr. Goff placed the speculative value of the property at \$319,000 and the equity at \$65,175. The actual cost of these parcels he figured at \$28,175. Witness stated that he had been offered, recently, profits on the several properties amounting to \$37,000, thus making the actual value of his equity \$102,175.

Mr. Goff figured up the amount of salary which McLaughlin had received since appointed sergeant in July, 1884, and placed it at \$26,000.

"Now, Inspector, where did you get the \$26,000, the difference between the salary you earned and the money you invested?"

"My wife made a lot of money in her business."

"What business?"

"I refuse to say."

"Well, did you make any money elsewhere?"

"Yes, I have been buying and selling real estate, and it is a matter of record that I made \$10,000 on a deal of real estate on the northwest corner of Liberty and Washington streets. I have also been lucky enough to make money on other deals. I am also interested with my brother-in-law, Hills, in the Tenderfoot mine at Webb City, Mo."

"How many detectives are under your command?"

"Thirty-five detective sergeants and thirty detectives."

"What precinct did you first have charge of?"

"The First precinct."

"And Burns, your wardman, levied blackmail on builders and other people while you were there?"

"I never knew of it. I always found Burns to be a conscientious and brave man."

Mr. Goff then asked the witness a number of questions about the collections of money for protection both in the First and Eleventh precincts, but the inspector positively denied all knowledge of such collections. He explained how the witness, the ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman, to the French line pier to intercept Mrs. Schubert, the much-wanted woman who went